TARIFF FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

PLENTY OF FXCITEMENT AND AMUSE. MENT FOR THE GALLERIES.

all Concludes Mis Personal Attack on Tem Johnson and Gets a Sharp Rebuks in Beturn-Johnson's Free Steet Hatt Amend. ment Voted Down-Hendarson of Iown Reminds the House that He Fought in the War and that Some of the Advocates of Tariff Beform" Bida't.- Bryan of Ne. branks in an Exciting Colloquy with Capt, Boutells and Others-Champ Clark of Missouri Speaks Up for Free Trade,

Washington, Jan. 10. There was a larger sember of members present when the House est this morning than for some time past the usual crowd was in the gallery. At it :10 a House went into Committee of the Whole ne Boarder the Wilson bill, with Mr. Elcharden Dem. Tenn. in the chair. An agreement then entered into whereby three hours, mediately after the House goes into Comfres to debate on the sugar schedule, and the ests will then be taken on any amendments

which may be offered.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) then took up the line stack against Mr. Johnson (Dem., O - on shigh he was engaged when the House took a poss resterday evening. He asserted that In Johnson had misled the committee into me belief that he was a manufacturer of ateel alls in general, whereas he was a manufacarer of a particular style and a monopolist in natelass. Mr. Daizell summarized his charges against Mr. Johnson as being: First, that he ad misstated the facts before the committee; second, that he was anxious to have steel rails ston the free list, while he was still protected y 102 United States patents; third, that forced his employees into receiving their wages in one-third cash and twohirds scrip: fourth, that he had made a satement on the floor of the House in regard to the redemption of ertificates which was untrue, and, fifth, that eprivately altered the stenographer's notes and inserted in the Record a statement he did set make on the floor which was true, and siminated a statement he did make on the foor which was untrue. Mr. Daizell asserted that the scrip was hawked about the streets of Johnstown, and that it was bought up by a statement of Mr. Johnson that he paid better vages than the other male, Mr. Dalzell chareterized as untrue. He had direct evidence hom a person who was in a position to know that the wages paid at the Johnson mill ere no higher than at the other mills. He asserted that Mr. Johnson was in sympathy eth English manufacturers; that he had at his mill an English engine, made in Mancheser and imported from there together with the workmen to run it, and the presiding spirit of the mill was an Englishman named Moxam. who had never been naturalized and who openly announced his intention of returning to England to live. He read an extract from a Pittaburgh paper purporting to be an interlaw with Mr. Moxam in which he was made to say that he favored the passage of the Wil-

Mr. Johnson had made charges against trusts, said Mr. Dalzell, which he would like to reply to at some length. He was unable to do eat this time, but he knew there was a trust emposed of English and Belgian manufacarers, formed for the purpose of seizing the American market. Mr. Dalzell then commentd upon Mr. Johnson's antagonism to steel mil trusts, and to Mr. Carnegie in particular, and said that the piatform of the free baders was "anything to abuse Carnegie." [Republican laughter.] The gentleman from Ohio, said Mr. Dalzell, had haried abuse at the robber barons and it Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Johnson were very much alike in several respects; they were both robber barons, and both had got rich in the same way; but there the resemblance ceased. (laughter.] The philanthropic robber baron who would not vote to put money in the pockets of his stockholdershook advantage of the figure of winter to drive a dicker with his employees about wages, and paid them one-third is cash and two-thirds in serip [Republican laughter and applause]. In the same way is the property from the awful calamity which had recently overtaken her. [Republican applause]. mil trusts, and to Mr. Carnegie in partic-

on bill, even though it did not go far enough. "So it seems," said Mr. Dalzell, "that while

the gentleman (Mr. Johnson) is unwilling to ets money into the pockets of his stockhold-

m, he has no objection to voting money out of the pockets of his employees." (Republican

TOM JOHNSON'S REPLY TO DALZELI. Mr. Johnson disclaimed any intention of pos-tig as a philanthropist, but he had urged that seels rails should be placed on the free list, because there was a pool to raise the price of steel rails. Democratic applause. He had no-tified the champion of the steel-rail trusts: Mr. Daizell that he proposed to offer this amend-ment putting rails on the free list, so that he might be uppared to ascale against it and he

steel rails. [Democratic applicates.] He had notified the champion of the steel-rail trusts [Mr. Daizell] that he proposed to offer this amendment tutting rails on the free list, so that he might be prepared to speak against it, and he (Mr. Daizell) had come here armed withpins to the lint him: but he would have to bring heavier cannon to bear to make any impression on him. [Democratic applicates and laughter.] He deprecated the fact that personal charges had been brought into the debate, but is would answer them briefly.

In reply to the charge that he was a moneposit, Mr. Johnson laughingly pleaded guilty, as to the charge that he was emaged in the manufacture of a class of steel rails which would not be affected by putting steel rails on the free list, that he would still be protected by his patents. Mr. Johnson said that all the latents he held were not on the manufacture of steel rails, but many of them were on machinery. He did have twenty or thirty patents as steel rail manufacture, but the remaining seventy or eightly were "bluffs"—patents as steel rail manufacture, but the remaining seventy or eightly were "bluffs"—patents as steel rail manufacture, but the remaining seventy or eightly were "bluffs"—patents as steel rail manufacture, but the remaining seventy or eightly were "bluffs"—patents as steel rail manufacture, but the remaining seventy or eightly were "bluffs"—patents and that it was a question of closing the mills altogether or paying partly in scrip, and he courts had not sustained them.

On the subject of scrip, Mr. Johnson said that it was a question of closing the mills altogether or paying partly in scrip, and he coses the latter. In his opinion it was better to do that than to close the mill, as was done at Sparce's Point, and as was advocated by the close half of the subject was being discussed before, he had replied to Mr. Daizell's squestions without the partly in the patent of the latter of the subject without asking the censent of the subject without asking the connected him Mr. Joh when he submidding his mill and when he was building his mill and he was building his mill and he was building his mill and he was been discussed the health is a discount of the was health and the was a was dear a large on the fair-hild Commission, and that commission in the official report, away that in the fair-hild Commission, and that commission is to official report, away that in the fair-hild Commission, and that contribute of the was the submidiant of the million of the was the submidiant of the million of the entire of the committee on was a fair on which to build it in the month. He had not been the building of the entire on which to build the committee on was a distribute of the was a was due to the building of the entire of the committee of was a manufacture of the committee of was a manufacture of the committee of the vertex of the committee of the

up carefully and conscientiously, and he did not think it would be a wise thing to take such an important artisle as a steel rails from the fariff bill and put it on the froe list. It would be unwise to make such a sweeping change without due deliberation; but if it seemed apparent, in view of the new light which had been turned on the question, that the committee had put too high a rate on sicel rails, the committee would reconsider the mutter and lay the result before the House, Under the present law, the tariff on seel rails, was \$13.44 per ton, while the proposed tariff was \$25 per cent, ad valorem, which at the present price of steel rails, was equivalent to \$4.41 per ton—a reduction of more than two-thirds. If the committee had not gone far enough in that matter, it was willing to take it under further advisement. But if steel rails were put on the free list, there was just as much reason for putting pig fron and everything else in the iron schedule on the free list. He wanted to draw the langes of the steel-rail serpent, but he did not want to injure the industry.

Mr. (annon Rep., Ill.) went into the history

industry.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) went into the history of steel rail manufacture in this country, which was established in 1897. He wanted a tariff put on steel rails that would leave a nufficient margin of profit to those who were engaged in the business or who might hereafter enter it. He was not willing to lower the tariff below that limit of safety. In the matter of pools, he admitted that there were probably steel rail pools just as there were combinations in every other product. other product.

After further debate, Mr. Hopkins (Ren., Ill.) offered as an amendment to the Johnson amendment the rail clause of the McKinley bill. This was voted down. The vote was then taken on the Johnson amendment, and it was lost on a vote by tellers of yeas, 70; nays, 100.

was lost on a vote by tellers of yeas, 70; nars, 100.

Among the Democrats who voted with Mr. Johnson were Messrs. Holman of Indiana, Hatch of Missouri, Snodgrass of Tennessee, Goodnight of Kentucky, Sperry of Connecticut, Bland of Missouri, Crain of Texas, Sickles of New York, Sayers of Texas, Culberson of Texas, Sibley of Pennsylvania, Washington of Texas, Sibley of Pennsylvania, Washington of Texas, A few Republicans voted in support of Mr. Johnson's amendment, Mr. Reed and many other Republicans aided the friends of the bill in defeating the amendment, the Republicans refraining from voting until it was seen just how many Democrats voted in the negative.

negative.

HENDERSON ATTACES COCKEAN.

Mr. Henderson | Rep., Ia. | offered as an amendment to the agricultural schedule of the hill the curresponding schedule of the Mckin-ley law. Mr. Henderson's speech in support of the amendment was largely directed to a reply to the recent speeches of Mr. Cockran | Dem., N. | He ridculed the idea of Mr. Cockran | spesing as a refermer or liberator of the people from the thraidom of the tariff. When he Mr. Cockran | set | for the people from the thraidom of the tariff. When he Mr. Cockran | et | freedom from the burdens of the Old World. They had both found in this country a home, but the difference between them appeared to be that he | Mr. | Henderson | had not | forgotten the advantages he had found here or to casse to be grateful to them. | Henderson had taken his great step toward emancipation at the call of the great liberator, the gentleman from New York was with Tammany, which was engaging in the riots against the troops which were being raised for the great liberator, the gentleman from New York was with Tammany, which was engaging in the riots against the troops which were being raised for the great liberator. | Republican applause. | And where was the other liberator, the gentleman from West virginia. | asked Mr. | Henderson sarcastically. | I met him in deadly combat, and I feolishly supposed that I was the liberator. | Republican party because it was not wide enough to take in tha whole of humanity. But he | Mr. | Henderson | did not understand that it was intended to do so | all it was supposed to take in was the people of the United States. | Republican applause. |

Reference had been made to the Republican rob. HENDERSON ATTACKS COCKBAN. so: all it was supposed to take in was the people of the United States. [Republican applique]
Reference had been made to the Republican policy of protection as "a fraud and a robbery," to the beneficiaries of that policy as robber barons," but, he asserted vigorously, "there is not a scietilla of evidence to support the statement. But if we are robbers, we rob Americans for the benefit of Americans, but the purpose of the Democratic party is to rob all Americans for the benefit of everybedy outside of America." [Republican laughter and applause,] He then referred to the epic appeal of Mr. Cockran to the American fag in his recent speech. He had referred to it as "our flag," but Mr. Henderson thought that a rather ambiguous statement, because, with his head filled with recollections of the lilies of France, and the lion of Great Britain and the green flag of Ireland, with the "stars and bars," he thought the gentleman was getting his flags mixed. [Laughter and applause.]

The debate then drifted along in a desultory way for some time, and was taken part in by Mr. Hall (Rep., lows), Mr. Springer (Dem., H.), Mr. McKeighan (Ind., Neb., Mr. Biair (Rep., N. H.), and Mr. Hutcheson (Dem., Tex.).

A RUCTION OVER BARLEY.

Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.) addressed the committee on the subject of barley, according that the existing rate should be inserted instead of that proposed in the pending bill. He said that the rate proposed on mait in the Wilson bill had been fixed at the dictation of the brewers and maitsters of the State of New York, who had been represented before the Committee on Ways and Means by the United States Attorney for the northern district of New York. Mr. Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.) asked Mr. Tawney whether he did not know that Canadian barley fetched, in the regular market, from 10 to 20 cents a bushel more than American barley. A BUCTION OVER BABLEY.

barley letched, it was a bushel more than American barley.

Ne. sir. I do not know it." said Mr. Tawney.

"Then you have no information on the subject." said Mr. Lockwood.

There was a difference in the price before the passage of the McKinley bill." said Mr. Tawney. but to-day there is practically no difference in price. The farmers in Wisconsin and Minnesota are raising as good barley as is raised in Canada. "No. sir." Mr. Lockwood contradicted.
"There is not a spot in the United States where Canadian barley can be raised."

Mr. Bowers Rep., Cal. — We raise better barley in California. | Great uproar and con-

represents.

Mr. Lockwood—You are entirely misinformed on that question. You cannot raise in the State of New York, or any other State, bariey equal in quality to the bariey raised in Canada. Murmurs of dissent from the Republican side. Canadian bariey does not come into competition with American bariey. Canadian bariey fetches to-day 15 cents a bushel more than American bariey. [Great uproar and confusion.]

Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.) thought the time was coming when Canadian barley would be raised in America and American barley raised in Canada.

Mr. Tawney said that the McKinley act had practically excluded Canadian barley, and American farmers were growing and selling to-day from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels more barley every year than they had done more barier every year than they had done prior to the Mckinley act.

prior to the Mchinier act.

BRYAN OF NEBRASHA UNDER FIRE.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.) believed that the pending bill would bring more advantages to the farmers of that district, in the reduction of duties on things which they had to buy, than disadvantage to them from a reduction of duties on the things which they had to sell. In the great majority of articles which the farmer produced a tariff was actually of no consequence. the great majority of articles which the farmer produced a tariff was actually of no consequence.

Mr. Bryan submitted to numerous interruptions from Republican members, and so much of his time was occupied by these interruptions from Republican members, and so much of his time was occupied by these interruptions that it had to be extended three or four times. He was asked by Mr. Bolliver Rop. In a to explain why the Committee on ways and Means had left a duty of 38 or 40 per cent, on woodien goods after putting wool on the free list. The answer which Mr. Bryan gave, and which was met with leers on the Republican side, was that under the McKinley act the duty on woodlen goods was about its per cent, so that the manufacturer could charge on the average 185 per cent, more for his goods than he could without the tariff. He believed it a good deal better for the people to have the duty on woollen goods at 88 per cent, than at ics per cent. At the same time he was willing to admit that a tariff even of ten per cent, levied for protection. The man who has lest \$50 by reason of their is better off than the man who has lest \$10 by reason of their is better off than the man who has lest \$10 by reason goods was left on account of the manufacturer or on account of the ways worker.

Mr. Bryan—So long as we have a tariff on

labor." Mr. Bryan retorted, "he has a large LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

amont of information to acquire ret." [Democratic laughter.]
In the further course of Mr. Brran's remarks he yielded to Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.), and a rather amusing and at times exciting coloquy took place between them in regard to the rebate of duty on salt for the benefit of the fish curers of New England.

Mr. hiven was followed by Mr. Wanger (Rep., Pa.), Mr. Computen (Dem., Md.), Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenu., Mr. Hares Dem., La., Mr. Shaw Rep., Wis.), Mr. Hall (Dem., Minn.), and Mr. Dingley Rep., Me.), Mr. flingley's contention was in favor of duty on oats and oatmeal. At least, if oats and oatmeal were to be put on the free list negotiations ought, he said to be onened with canada to obtain something in return for that great gift.

one need with Canada to obtain something in return for that great gift.

Mr. Byzum Dem., Ind.)—Do we not export more agricultural products into Canada than we happer from Canada?

"Not of these products." Mr. Dingley replied.

Mr. Brootshire i bem., Ind., argued that, on equal terms and on equal conditions, the farmers of the United States would sell to the people of Canada annually many more million dollars' worth of agricultural products than the farmers of Canada would sell to the United States. States.

Mr. Warner (Dom., N. Y.) said that the countless of Jefferson and St. Lawrence in New York, sent more agricultural products to Canada than were imported from Canada to the United States.

Mr. Chickering Rep., N. Y. said that he rep-

Mr. Chickering (Rep., N. Y.) said that he rep-resented Jefferson county, and that the state-ment was not correct. CHAMP CLASS ENTERTAINS THE HOUSE.

Mr. Chickering Rep., N. Y. said that he represented Jefferson county, and that the statement was not correct.

CHAMP CLARE ENTERTAINS THE HOUSE.

The funny speech of the day was made just at the close of the day's session by Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.), and it was punctuated by laughter and applause on the Democratic side, in which the Republicans occasionally joined. The larmers in this country, be said, were not fools. They knew that the Mckinley bill was a sham and a fraud, its authors had gone to the country," and no politicians had ever got such an infernal trouncing as they had got. There had been scarcely enough of them left for seed. Any industry that depended on a protective tariff for success was a pauper industry. God Almighty never intended mer. to 'hog' at everything. If He had, he would have made them with snouts, God saw that it was not good for man to be alone, and it was the same with nations. He might have made the world with the same climate from pole to pole, so that each country could be independent of every other country. But He had not done say ite had made the world withing, in order to increase friendship and kinship among the nations of the earth. He was in favor of quitting the iddetic peformance of sanity." Shouts of laughter. Then, turning to the dependent of make or raise in this country anything that could not be made or raised in fair and open competition with all creation. "Let us," he added, 'quit this unnatural hothouse business and return to the rules of sanity." Shouts of laughter. Then, turning to the depublican side of the House, he said: "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, and that is the predicament of the protectionists of this House, You refused the mild provisions of the Mills bill. You refused the mild provisions of the moderate reduction in this bill, You propose to beat this bill you will build up a free trade party in this country, and men with brains in their head, coirage in their heart, and love of humanity in their soul, will rend the temple of portect

[Laughter and applause.] They will be in a worse condition than were the fotes when samson set their tails on fire." (Continued laughter and great applause.]
Following the tempestuous speech of Mr. Clark came a breezy one from Mr. Howers (Rep. Cal.). He took as his text the remark of Mr. Clark that there were not enough Republicans left for seed, and asserted that it did not require a very large sowing of seed to produce a magnificent crop of Republicans, as witness the recent elections in Fennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa. [Republican laughter and applause.]
At the close of Mr. Howers's remarks, as it acked but five minutes of the usual hour of resease, the Chairman apnounced that a recess would be taken until So'clock to-dight.
At the evening session the speakers were

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Cuba, Brazil Porto Rico, and San Domingo, and decreased with Balvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Hon-duras, British West Indies, and British Guinea. The total increase of the value of the exports of the United States to reciprocity

Guinea. The total increase of the value of the exports of the United States to reciprocity countries was \$20.772.621, approximately the same increase which took place between the years 1885 and 1888 with the same countries before the reciprocity treatles existed. The increase in the value of imports into the United States from the reciprocity countries has been very large since the treaties were made. It aggregates about \$84.234.525. This increase, however, is entirely from the American countries, which export sugar, coffee, India rubber, and drugs. The imports from the European countries fell off, German about seven and one-half millions and Austria-Hungarian over one million. Nearly all the commodities which are imported into the United States from the American countries are imported free of duty, which accounts chiefly for the increase. The leading dutiable article is tobacca. Omitting Cuba and the British West Indies, the imports of dutiable merchandise from the American countries during the year ending June 30, 1865, amounted to only \$255,317 in value, while the free merchandise amounted to \$1.66.436;1888. Summing up the result of his observations on the subject, Sir Julian Fauncefote says:

So far the results fave not come up to the expectations of the authors of the reciprocity clause of the McKinies act and the United States have not reaped the advantages from the reciprocity policy which it was hoped they would. It is true that the imports of sugar and coffee from Cuba. Porto Rice, and Brazil have increased very largely and that the American consumer has been benefited thereshy; but, on the other hand, both the expects and imports with Nicaragua, Honduras, Guaternale, Eritish West Indies, and British Guinea since the treaties came into effect have fallen off, and the total increase of exports with the other countries scarcely exceeds the average yearly increase which used to take place before the treaties were made. So far Brazil, Cuba, and Porto Hice have been the whief gainers, and the total increase

Treasury Department. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-Assistant Secretary Hamlin to-day declined to pass the claim of Fleitman & Co. of New York for \$175,000 on account of refund in the nat-trimming cases. This case was one of a number inquired into by the Fairchild Commission, and that com-mission, in its official report, says that in the

DELAY IN REPORTING THE INCOME TAX BILL TO THE HOUSE,

It May Be Held Back Until After the Passage of the Tartif Bill-The Hawattan Legation Ignored in the Invitations to the State Dinner at the White House Great Bemand for Tom Johnson's Tariff Speech,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. - The Income Tax bill. from present appearances, may not be reported to the House until after the Tariff bill has been disposed of. The sub-committee having in charge the preparation of the bill submitted a rough draft of their work to the Democratic members of the committee several days ago. This draft has been partly considered by the full Democratic majority, and is subject to considerable revision. As it stands, it repre-sents simply the views of the sub-committee, the majority of whom are favorable to the income tax proposition. It is expected that, when the bill receives the approval of all the Democratic members of the committee, it will be changed in many particulars. material parts of the measure have been published from time to time, and all that remains to be done is to settle upon the method of enforcing the law.

It is believed that the delay in reporting the bill arises from a desire to prevent its being added as an amendment to the Tariff bill. The action of the committee in voting several days ago to report it as a separate measure is regarded as an indication that they feel that its incorporation in the Tariff hill would endanger the chances of the latter's passage. If, therefore, the Income Tax bill is kept out of the House until after the Tariff bill shall have been disposed of, the danger of making it a part of that measure will be obviated, and the proposition can be discussed on its merits, without in any way affecting the Tariff bill itself. A leading member of the committee is authority for the statement that it is not likely to come before the House for ten days. His explanation is that the committee are so busy preparing amendments to the Tariff bill, and their time so fully occupied defending these amendments, that they are in no condition of mind or body, when their labors in the House are finished, to consider the income regarded as an indication that they feel that

Gossip in diplomatic circles is busy to-day over an incident of the State dinner at the White House last night. In the published lists of invited guests, as printed in the newspapers, the name of Secretary Hastings, who, in the absence of Minister Thurston, is charged daffaires of the Hawaiian Legation, was included. Mr. Hastings was not among the guests present at the dinner, and it is now learned that he received no invitation. This emission, whether accidental or intentional excites comment, because both the Secretaries of Legation of Korea and Colombia who, in the absence of their respective Ministers, are like Mr. Hastings, charges des affairest were conspicuous among the list of guests, which, in fact, included the head of every legation now in Washington except the Hawaiian Legation, but merely the charge des affaires, which is quite another thing according to the purveyors of diplomatic eliquette of the State Pepartment. White House last night. In the published lists

Court of the United States upon an appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court for the from the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, favolving an important and novel question. In the course of business relations between the well-known firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. and Charles Fortin & Co., glove-makers in Paris, controversies arose which led to the institution of several suits by each firm against the other in the French courts. The net result of these suits was a judgment against Stewart & Co. for \$126, 000. Gustav Borton Guyot, liquidator of the firm of Fortin & Co., brought suit in the Circuit Court in New York against Henry Hilton and William Libbey, then trading under the firm name of A. T. Stewart & Co., to enforce the judgment of the French court, the firm having no property in France upon which

Clark came a breezy one from Mr. Rowers it is closed. Call: He took as his text the remark of Mr. Clark that there were not enough Republicans left for seed, and asserted that it did not require a very large sowing of seed to produce a magnificent crop of Republicans, as wineas the recent elections in Fennsylvania. Ohio, and lowa. Republican laughter and applicans. At the close of Mr. Rower's remarks, as it lacked but five minutes of the usual hour of resease, the Chairman approunced shat a recess would be taken until No'clock to-dight.

At the evening session the speakers were Mr. Hell (Pop. Col.). Mr. Shaw (Rep., Nis.), Mr. Morgan (Dem., Mo.), and Mr. Childs (Rep., Ill.).

Sir Julian Pauncefote Says the Results Have Not Come Up to Our Expectations.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, has made a report to his Government upon the effect of the reciprocity treaties negotiated under the terms of the McKinley Tariff act and their relations to the foreign commerce of the United States. According to this interesting report, the exports of the United States and the perturbations, Austria-Hungary. Cuba, Brazil, courts of loreign countries toward judgment seems of the McKinley Tariff act and their relations went into effect increased with Germany. Austria-Hungary. Cuba, Brazil, courts of loreign countries toward judgment seems of the McKinley Tariff act and the care in the Brench court. A matter that may have some bearing in the case is the attitude of the courts of loreign countries toward judgment seems of the McKinley Tariff act and the care. According to this interesting report, the exports of the United States and the performancy. Austria-Hungary. Cuba, Brazil, courts of loreign countries toward judgments. some bearing in the case is the attitude of the courts of foreign countries toward judgments of American courts. In opening his argument Mr. Root said that in France no consideration was given to the judgments of courts in the United States.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Territories to-day heard a delegation favoron Territories to-day heard a delegation favoring the admission of Oklahoma and the territory now occupied by the five tribes as a State, as against the Wheeler bill, which provides for the admission only of Oklahoma. The hearing developed the fact that there is a population of 50,000 persons holding tribal relations, and of these less than one-lifth are Indians, in the strict sense of the word. The entire population of the territory occupied by the five tribes and white citizens aggregates 250,000, and the area is about 40,000 square miles. The area of the combined territory would form a State of about 75,000 square miles, with a population of about half a million.

Senhor Thomas de Souza Rosa, the Portuguese Minister to the United States, who met with a serious accident last evening while with a serious accident last evening while driving on Connecticut avenue, his horse stumbling and throwing him heavily out of his dog cart, is progressing favorably. Last night it was feared that the Minister had sustained severe internal injuries other than the breaking of two ribs, but this danger seems to have passed. The newsoft the accident probably caused some alarm in lishoo, for this morning a cablegram was received from that city by Senior Souza Ross, signed "Minister," asking for the condition of his health. his health.

The demand for the tariff speech made last week by Representative Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, in which he pleaded for free steel rails, already amounts to over 200,000. Mr. Johnson is getting out an edition of 250,000, and says he is willing to circulate a million if the people want it.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to day denied the published statement that the Indians at the Pine Hidge Agency were dying "like sheep" from the effect of the grip, and that they were suffering from the cold weather on account of the lack of cashing. Pails reports have been received at the Indian flureau from the abyadean at the agency, and no mention is made of any marked mortality among the Indians from the grip or other causes. The commissioner said the Indians were provided with a sufficient amount of clothing earlier this year than ever before, and that they are in a comfortable condition. No trouble had been reported among them this winter, and reports received from time to time show that they are living peaceably on the reservation.

ters appointed to-day was fifty-three, of which thirty were to fill vacancies caused by resigna-tions and deaths. Among the appointments were the following for New York State: were the toriowing for Now tone claim.

A A Brighter removed if W tooding, Leen Shederake, Number removed if W tooding, Leen Shederake, Number removed if W tooding, Leen Shederake, Number Removed if E summing the Committee of the State of

The total number of fourth-class Postmas

The Senate seems very much disinclined to any work newadays. The body goes into executive seasion or adjourns at every opportunity, and seldom sits on Fridays and Saturdays, it was in session only three hours yesterday, and will not meet again until next week. The liepubly an Senators moreover, seem to be running things about as much as if they were in the majority. They were not ready to discuss the Federal Elections bill yesterday, and there were no Leemocrate who seemed anxious to make speeches upon it so at the suggestion of the lieputificans, the bill went over. The flexubitions as a body having determined to light the measure, the lemocrate seem to be affected. The discussion of the bill so far has been of the most perfunctory nature, and the leaders on both sides of the chamber appear to have no interest in this or any question. They are apparently all The Senate seems very much disinclined to

Wedding Silver.

Combination Chests. complete set of forks and spoons, or one including in addition the various fancy pieces, forms the most prac tical and substantial wedding present that could be selected. The Gorham M'r'g Co. are showing an unusual assortment | two men who each forenoon take the cash of these compact cases in

of these compact cases in highly finished woods containing from two to six dozen spoons and forks.

Large chests with two or more drawers, fitted with from ten to thirty dozen individual pieces and six to forty serving pieces in many desirable combinations and patterns such as the "Kensington," "Cluny," "Imperial," and the new "Luxembourg."

The present low price of bullion brings the cost of these down to a figure never before reached.

(ART ROOMS—Third Floor,)

The compact cases in highly finished woods containing the handling and counting of the subtreasury. He also witnesses the handling and counting of the silver coin which is to be deposited. During silver coin which is to be deposited. During the handling and counting of the silver coin which is to be used to waith the monar.

Two wocks ago John Meyer, an employee on special duty in the adles of the Postmaster's secretary, was detailed to work the case under the subtreasury of the Subtreasury and was stationed near the table on which he post office monay was anneally before count. The first day he was there was believed and in other discount. The first day he was there are sain to be reading, while he was really busy with one manufacture that the sheet. This was white availing the appearance of the Sub-Treasury cierks, from ten to fifteen minutes these suppletions and patterns such as a present of the Sub-Treasury cierks, from ten to fifteen minutes these suppletions and took into the finally took out, loosening its band, after which he took out what looked to be money, which he took out what looked to be money, which he took out what looked to be money, which he took out what looked to be money, which he took out what looked to be money which he took out what looked to be money which he took out what looked to be money which he mut in this side poeins.

(ART ROOMS—Third Floor.)

GORHAM M'F'G CO.

Silversmiths, BROADWAY Carriage entrance 19th St.

waiting for the passage of the Tariff bill by the waiting for the passage of the lariff bill by the flouse, and prefer to get that subject out of the way before any other is taken up. Senator for not Iraming a financial measure was to a great extent deserved, although he has not gained any friends in the Senate by making public his letter of criticism. The Hawailan debate is apt to be set in the background until the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee's investigation a brought in. So the Senate is resting on the is brought in. So the Senate is resting on its

The old war ship Marion, whose days of use fulness have nearly ended, has been ordered home from Asiatic waters, where she has been from Asiatic waters, where she has been for a number of years. This afternoon Secretary Herbert cabled Admiral Skerrett at Yokohama to send the Marion to the United States as soon as possible. The Marion is at Yokohama, and will sail across the Pacific to Mare Island. Cal., where she will go out of commission, probably to do duty as a receiving ship, or fitted for some other passive career. The Lancaster has already started on her return journey by way of the Suez Canal.

Capt. Picking of the cruiser Charleston, who made such a good record as commander of the United States naval forces at Rio Janeiro prior to and after the short reign of Rear Admiral Stanton, is to be relieved soon. His tour of duty is nearly ended, and Secretary Herbert has directed Commander George W. Coffin to hold himself in readiness to command the

MIDWINTER FAIR-WEATHER COLD. California's Visitation of Cold Weather Will

Not Hinder the Opening of the Exposition, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.-While the East has had unusually mild weather this winter, with much resultant ill-health and discomfort to its people, California has had a visitation of the coldest weather experienced here in many years, with much resultant damage to cattle and crops. During the first week of this year San Francisco had an official temperature of 38 degrees and an unofficial one of 10 degrees lower. Only on about a dozen occasions in the history of the coast has the mercury gone so low here. Ice formed on all the ponds and puddles left by recent heavy rains, and many water pipes bursted from the effects of the frost, the last phenomena an unprecedented one. And San Francisco was the warmest spot in the State. On Jan. 7 the temperature

spot in the State. On Jan. 7 the temperature was 32° at Los Angeles, 36° at San Diego and Yuma. 28° at Sacramento, and 26° at Fresno. The lowest temperature ever recorded by the Weather Bureau at San Francisco is 28°. In the mountains of the upper counties the temperature fell below zero, heavy snow storms occurred, and the losses of cattle were great. The orange and other fruit crops were somewhat damaged, but not so much as might have been expected.

Saturday, Jan. 27, has been definitely fixed as the official opening day of San Francisco's Midwinter Exposition. The Executive Committee gives positive assurance that on that day the fair will be complete in all its departments and in full swing for visitors. There will be elaborate dedication cerementes, and the day will likely be made a legal holiday. Mrs. he Young, wife of the Director-General, is to press the button that will set the machinery of the fair in motion. of having obtained groceries to the value of \$355 from the firm of G. G. Charles & Co., 48: Fast Forty-third street. In that instance she said that she was the wife of Judge Heach. Frank Root of the Grand Central Staties at 170 West Forty-sixth street had a bill of \$31.50, which he couldn't collect from Judge Beach, and on which he wished to base a complaint. The livery stable at 40 East Sixty-second street, kept by flobert Hall, was vectimized to the extent of \$85. There the woman said that her husband, Judge Beach, was running for office, and that she wanted carriages to go electioneering. J. & S. Baumann soid her furniture, and were not paid, and Paniel Coleman of 102 hast Forty-Brst street has a little livery bill for \$41, concerning which he would like an explanation from the prisoner. Judge Beach, to whom he was referred, had declined to consider the bill for a moment.

All these complainants had no chance to appear against the prisoner, as her examination was postponed until Wednesday at her ewn request. The police say that if all the people whom she has swindled appear against her furner was request.

PAY TAXES OR GO TO JAIL.

Special Partners in Importing Firms Reid Limble on Their Capital.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday, ordered that Lucy W. Whiting be com-mitted to jail because she has failed to pay \$450 of personal taxes levied on a \$20,000 in-terest she has as a special partner in a firm of wholesale importers of coffee, hides, and skins-Mrs. Whiting averred that the imports of the Mrs. Whiting averred that the imports of the firm are in original packages and are sold in that condition, and that therefore she is not liable for taxes. Judge Beach held differently. High kelly, Charles Meyer, George H. Watson, and Charles II. Fine, who made similar defences, were also ordered committed. Franklin Farrel's defence that his \$37,000 in a special partnership in a firm importing sugar from Cuba was the same as to the original package clause, but he also contended that he was not liable because he lived in Connul packago clause, but he also contended hat he was not liable because he lived in Con-

The Eighth Body Recovered from Newtown Creek.

The body of Bernard Boyle of 54 Herbert street, Brooklyn, the eighth victim of the penny bridge disaster of a week ago, was re-covered from the Newtown Creek resterdar morning and taken to the long Island City Morgue. The only man out of the fifty or sixty who were thrown into the creek by the col-larsing of the structure still unaccounted for is William Martin of 107 Driggs avenue. Brooklyn. Brooklyn.
At a meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors, field in Long Island (By resterday, the Beard resolved thesif into a committee for the purpose of investigating the accident.

The Produce Exchange registered vesterday ts approval of Gov. Flower's message on the canals. Members of the Exchange circulated petitions calling on the Legislature to deepen the Eric Canal and requesting the passage of an act "which, under its provisions, will, in an act which, must the provisions, will, in the near future, meet the imperative require-ment of sconomical water transportation be-tween the great lakes and tidewater, which your petitioners believe to be attainable, to the greatest extent, with a uniform stage of nine foot of water as level recommended, without other considerable aftersions to the canal itself or to the equipment of hosts thereon.

Removal of Eighty-seven Insun: Persons. Forty-two male and forty-five female patients were removed from the Mineola Insane Asylum, in Queens county, yesterday morning, to tne State assium in Paughkeepsie. They were taken to Long Island City in two special cars taken to Long island (lift in two special cars on the Long island limited, where six stages were in waiting to convey them to the Forty-second street depot in New York cits, where they were put in a train. The transfer was made under an order issued by the blate authorities in lunary about two years ago. Since that time the Queens county authorities have been endeavoring to have the order declared vold. ARRESTED AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

pleaded not guilty before Commissions

old, has been in the Post Office service about six years. One of his duties is to set as one of the escent to the

receipts to the Sub-Treasury. He also

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN TUMILTY.

Bankrupted by Polities, He Is Arrested As

Ex-Assemblyman James Tumilty of Jersey

City was arrested on Thursday afternoon on a capias issued by Justice Lippincott, but the

arrest was kept secret. Tumilty is accused by

Joseph O'Connor, a collector for the Lembeck

& Betz Brewery, of naving embezzled \$400.

which he is said to have collected as O'Connor's

agent. He is also accused of assault and bat-

tery on Constable Frederick P. Budden when

the constable went to serve the warrant on

him which had been issued on O'Connor's

complaint. Three years age Tumilty was a

to mix in politics and was elected to the As-

sembly. The following year he was defeated

Yesterday to Press Their Claims.

as she calls herself, obtained goods under pre-

to him. Court Officer Vail of the Yorkville Po-

lice Court came to Jefferson Market Court with

a warrant for the woman's arrest on a charge of having obtained groceries to the value of

José Pena, a passenger on the steamship Philadelphia from Posto Cabello, landed in

New York yesterday with a number of trunks containing, in all 1.000 yards of cloth linings,

and silk. He did not seem to know how to make out a declaration and as there was no record of the contents of his trunks they were screed. Mr. Fena is to have a talk with tol-lector kiltersh in which is will protest that he was not guilty of any inicat to defraud the

A fire on the floor of the elevator of 89 Mon-

roestreet, a finssian Hebrew tenement-house

factory on Thursday night, was caused by an incendiary. The firemen of Engine is were called by messenger. When they arrived the fire had burned itself out. It was started in a pile of kerosene-soaked rags. Assistant Fire Marshai Freel is investigating.

When Baby was sick, as gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

sundayer.

All had the same com

He Is About to Start Life Anew.

witnesses the handling and counting of the

A STARTLING ASSERTION A Post Office Employee Accused of Taking Small Sums from the Daily Deposits, MADE BY AN EMINENT MAN BE-Edmund Bodine was arrested yester-lay at the Sub-Treasury for the theft of money from

FORE AN AUDIENCE, a package of bills that had been sent to the Atas! It Was True-He Telle the Sub-Treasury for deposit by Gen. Fitz John Porter, cashier of the Post Office. Hodine

Exact Truth and Draws Some Vatnable "I have said it before and repeat it again. Shields, and was remanded in \$500 for examichallenge any one to prove that I am wrong. I

nation on Monday.

It was made public upon the arrest of Bodine emphatically declare that nervous complaints are daily increasing and are killing more peothat the thefts have been going on for years, ple than the most deadly epidemic that was but as not more than \$5 was ever taken at one ever known to mankind!" These startling words were uttered by an time, it was not an easy matter to determine where the fault lay, whether with the Post eminent scientific man who recently addressed a large gathering of medical men. Every one Office clerks who made up the cash accounts of them, and they represented the leading physicians of the State, ellently acknowledged or with those of the Sub-Treasury who received the deposits. Bodine, who is 38 years

the truth of the speaker's remarks. They agreed with what he said because they knew he was speaking the truth. He concluded his address with these words of warning: Nervousness is increasing. All who survive childhood's hour feel the grip of nervousvice childheod's hour feel the grip of nervous-ness at some time and under some form; for if a man be not nervous from care about his husiness, he will be nervous as the result of his pleasures and luduigenees. Nervousness is as searching as the east wind; it pierces into the marrow of our bones, finds out a weak snot and chils it only to indame it into a fever. The otmosphere of nervousness is anxiety. Its food is suspense, it carries a chies and carres men's countenances into more wrinkles than all the greater passions nut together, while its acid bites into their minds, leaving channels into which lire will run so long as their lives inst.

The speaker was right. Only those who have suffered from nervous complaints and their distressing symptoms know how they depress the mind and darken the days. The fact that they are on the increase makes it important that every person should know how to get relief when the nerves become weak, the system gets run down, and the strength is lost. The experience of thousands and the testimony of our best physicians prove that Pane's celery compound is the only safe, sure and reliable nerve remedy and herve food that has ever been discovered. In the severest cases of nervous prostration and physical weakness it has never once falled to give speedy relief. It has stood the test of years, and has earned its great popularity through merit alons. Palne's celery compound is not an ordinary patent medicine, or tonic, but a scientific discovery. Its ingredients and directly on the nerves, the blood, the tissues of the body, giving strength tone, and fresh vigor. To weak, debilitated people Taine's celery compound imparts a glow of new life, driving away the gloomy, miserable feelings from which they suffer.

Want of energy means failure, and loss of nervous strength is the quiexest road to ruin. No man who values lis health and prosperity can afford to ignore this fact. There is absolutely no excuse for the suffering, the weakness, the many depressing symptoms from which reople suffer when the great compound above named can be resorted to for speedy and certain relief.—Adv. The speaker was right. Only those who have

LEFT HER MONEY TO HER LANDLADY. Crescentia Mueller's Will Disputed by Hesp.

A contest over a will made by Crescentia Mueller, a sister of Henry F. and Charles F. Gillig, who were identified with the American Exchange in London, is pending before Surrogate Fitzgerald. This will, made Jan. 30, although he spent a large sum of moneyin the campaign. Last summer he became financially embarrassed and his creditors pushed him. John Woods, whose agent he was recovered judgment for 5307, representing rents Tumilty had collected. Tumilty disappeared 1833, leaves most of the estate to Mrs. Georgiana Upton, whom the testatrix had not known long, and is contested by a niece. Mrs. Emma Meschenmoser in whose favor Mrs. Mueller had made a previous will. The estate is about \$25,000. Mrs. Mueller had lived at Heldelberg, Ger-

covered judgment for \$367, representing rents Tumility had collected. Tumility disappeared several weeks age.

During his absence he made arrangements to settle up his debts, several friends having volunteered to assist him, and then he intended going to California and starting life anew. On Thursday atternoon he ventured to visit Lawyer James if, Manning's office in Jersey City for the purpose of closing up his business. Sheriff Toffey was informed of his presence and sent Constables Locke and Jerolemon to serve the capias. James soden and Anthony Dwyer, who were bondemen for Tumility, were anxious that he should not get away. The constables remained outside of Lawyer Manning's office for a couple of hours. They saw Tumility when he came out and he saw them at the same moment. Tumility started in the direction of York street on a brisk walk. The constables obtained the ferry on a run. The constables overhauled him before he reached the ferry.

Tumility inade a vigorous resistance at first, but seeding that it was useless, he surrendered and was taken to the county lall. Yesterday morning he pleaded not guiffy to the two indictments and was again admitted to ball, his cousin, ex-assemblyman Philip Tumility, who is Street Superintendent, and Henry Byrne, the street cleaning contractor, becoming his security. many, after her marriage, about thirty rears ago, to Eberhard Mueller. She had come to this country on two or three visits connected with the estate of her brother. Otto Gillig. Otto had divided the residue of his estate between his brothers, Henry and Charles. There was a contest of his will, which resulted in a

tween his brothers, Henry and Charles. There was a contest of his will, which resulted in a compromise.

In Germany Mrs. Mueller, after the death of her husband, about twelve years ago, became attached to her niece. Mrs. Meschenmoser, wile of Dr. William Meschenmoser, now living at 1.011 Halsey street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Musiler executed a will before a notary at Heidelberg May 11. 1841, which gave the bulk of her property to her niece.

She came to this country in the fall of 1891, and, in answer to an advertisement, secured lodgings from Mrs. Upton, who then lived at 205 East 1.24th street. From that time the niece says that Mrs. Mueller began to be under the influence of Mrs. Upton, who followed her when she moved, and continued to exercise a controlling influence over her.

Dr. Albert F. Brugman of 1.043 Boston avenue who attended Mrs. Mueller for a time at the request of the niece, but was turned away by Mrs. 1 pron for her own physician, testified that Mrs. 1 pron for her own physician, testified that Mrs. 1 pron for her own physician, testified that Mrs. 1 pron exercised control over the apartments of Mrs. Mueller at 188th street and Fuiton avenue. He said he found that the medicines he prescribed were notal ways given to the patient as he prescribed them. Other witnesses said that Mrs. Upton did not permit the niece to have access to her aunt. On March I last she was taken to the Home for Incurables at Fordham where she died of cancer of the stomach. She mide Dr. Wendell C. Phillips of 161 East 187th street sole executor. Dr. Justin Wuhlfert, who had taken the place of Dr. Brugman in attendance upon her, testified that she gave him \$2.000 in ponds for asle MRS. BEACH APPLETON'S VICIIMS. Several More of Them Turned Up to Court There were a number of complainants anxous to appear against Mrs. Annie Beach Appleton when her case was called for examination in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of larceny made by McGibbon & of Dr. Brugman in attendance upon her, test of Dr. Brugman in attendance upon her, teathed that she gave him \$1,000 in bonds for sall keeping before her removal to the hospital.

The Heidelberg will will be offered for pro-bate if this will is declared invalid. The case will come up again next Thursday. plaint to make, that Mrs. Appleton, or Beach tence of being either the wife or the sister of Judge Miles Beach, and ordered the tills sent

TEMPORARY ROOM FOR DAVENPORT Judge Wallace Assigns Quarters for His Use to View of the Congress Election.

The work of swearing in supervisors for the special elections in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congress districts went on in the office of United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. Room 77, by order of Judge Wallace, senior Judge of this circuit, has been set apart for Mr. Davenport's use.

Mr. Davenport learned on Thursday that Postmaster Dayton had given orders that the Chief Supervisor's men were not to be allowed to enter the Post Office building after night fall, and in a note to the l'ostmaster he asked whother this rumor was true. The Postmaster sought support from Judge Lacombe, but the latter informed the Postmaster, in Chambers,

All these complainants had no chance to appear against the prisoner, as her examination was postponed until Wednesday at her own request. The police say that if all the people whom she has swindled appear against her there won't be room for anyons else to the court room.

CONDUCTOR LAHEY'S ARREST.

Me Is Accused of Selling Uspunched Tickets to Scalpers.

**Edward Laher, a conductor of the New York and New Haven Hailroad, was arrested on Wednesday at Stamford, his arrest following quick upon his discharge from the company's service. He was a well-known employee on one of the last express trains. His property at Stamford was attached by the Sheriff after his arrest. The holder was attached by the Sheriff after his arrest. The holder was attached by the Sheriff after his arrest. The holder was attached by the Sheriff after his arrest. The holder was accused of selling unpunched raijroad tirlets to tirlet acaliers at Bridge part, retainfiend and other points along the line. Two flotsew dealers in tickets were also arrested on a plot to defrand the company. A rejord reached this city yesterday that the difficust of the company had been received. The road appropriate by the tircult fourt. Thus fortise who will not be frusted with the place in the body of the last of the first of the place of the body of the checked were also arrested on a plot to defrand the company a first his bring to dispense of the last and that the was the only conductors had formed a ring to dispense of the last and that the was the only conductors had been received. The road appropriate by the tircult fourt. In use of the last was a decided to hy wire, and reply was any one cereived assigning to the Chief Superaction. Thus fort, had been a last to the new year and the conductors had a plot of the same and the last the difference of the conductors had formed to he was a read to had a last the provider last more and the last was a conductor who had been "laid of."

Mr. Hayle Is Huestlag.

Mr. Boyle Is Husiling.

James W. Boyle of the Ninth Assembly district mustered about fifty Ninth district Tame many men in the offices of the Street Cleaning Department vesterday with the idea of getting his district a fair share of the 132 places which Commissioner Andrews has announced his incommissioner Antrews has an ounced his intention to fill. The Commissioner was in
Washington and Mr. Hoyle accepted the
operaturity to make a speech to his followers.
Lorse' said mr. I'm affaul there wont be
placed for incre than a quarter of you here.
It says to it though that you're treated fairly
in the distribution. We'll put the appoints
ments in a bat and you're all have a chance to
uraw for them.

The hove were apparently satisfied with the
arrangement.

Staten I sinnd duviters of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Efchmond county, held in Statiston yesterday alterneon, Lawyer Max Huckner of Concord requested that the Justices of the Peace in the requested that the Justices of the Feats in the towns of Middletown and Southfield be summered before the Fourt to extend organization that the Justices have charged for cases who is properly should have been truck before the Popularly should have been truck before the Popularly should have been truck before the Popular Justice, and that in some bisiances cases are charged for, which, he singles, did not exist. The matter was referred to the counsel of the Board for an opinion.